## THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE RADICAL REFORM CAMPAIGN.

Gathering of the Clans-Lively Cate-

sembly against the Ring appears to have been interrupted for the time by a successful diversion that has been made by Leslie. I am assured, however, that the leaders in the Reform movement are actively perfecting their arrangements; that their forces are now well in hand, and are receiving constant accessions, and that their next blow will be all the more effective for this season of apparent inactivity. Yesterday, in the Senate, the expected debate upon the frauds of the Ring was deferred by mutual consent, the Reformers justifying their action by the argument that the Senate would, by adopting the report of the high joint committee, be prejudging the officials who might yet be brought before it as a high court of impeachment. This argument is tangible enough, and apparently satisfied all the senators but Leslie; but the Reformers had other reasons that were still more potent. Whittemore had had his say in the report of his committee, and knowing that any debate that might have been had then would be merely a rambling and vindictive discussion, he preferred to leave his report before the public, without being disputed or disproven, until the without being disputed or disproved, that the proper time for argument arrives, which he expects will be upon the trial of Messre. Scott and Parker. Then again the Governor had been understood to say that he had been in faver of the impeachment proposition, until ne found that senators were upon the floor of the House lobbying for the measure in the hope of getting him before them and bleeding him to the amount of two hundred thousand pliars or three hundred thousand dollars, to shared with the impeachers in the couse; and Whitemore, while he of course denied this imputation, still preferred not to furnish the Governor with the additional charge that the Senate had already argued cided his case on ex parte testimony. In the meantime the Reformers are actively but quietly canvassing among the members of the Louse, and are making many converts to the doctrine of impeachment. The Charleston delegation are all right with the exception of want to lose their commissions from the Governor-Including the Charlestonians, the Reformers have got a majority in the House, and have got nearly the required two-thirds. As soon as they get that number the blow will be struck and the articles of impeachment ordered to be drawn. This may be on Monday afternoon, at which time the discussion of the Governor's last message and the report of the

high joint committee is expected; but it will probably not be quite so soon as that. There will be no postponement of that discussion, however, as there was in the Senate, and a very lively time may be expected, therefore, in the House on Monday.

The principal sensation in the Legislature to-day has been the little tournament in the Senate between Leslie and Whittemore upon the question of the former's complicity in the rascalities of the laud commission, and it must be admitted that, so far Leslie himself is concerned, the author of the joint special financial report decidedly failed to make out a case against him. In fact, Whitspecial financial report decidedly failed to make out a case against him. In fact, Whittemore appears perfectly willing to have Leslie escape. He says he is going for big fish, and, with a big net, and he doesn't much care for the present if the small fry slip through the meshes. In fact, he is rather glad of it, fox if the little sharks get out there will be less strain on the net, and he can land his whale the easier. The tournament began by the reading of that portion of the committee's report that treats of the land commission. When the reading was concluded, Mr. Leslie took the floor and propounded a number of questions to Mr. Whittemore, to which he tried very hard to get pounded a number of questions to Mr. Whittemore, to which he tried very hard to get categorical answers. It was a sort of crossexamination or inquisition, and the report upon which it was based, and which Leslie as calling a "primer" yesterday, appeared to be come a catechism. Mr. Leslie began by saying that there were in the report no direct charges against him, but there were plenty of hints, innuendoes, insinuations and sarcastic poetry, and he wanted to clear his skirts by asking a question or two of its author. On page 23 the report said that "one of the land commissioners is not free from "speculation, either on his own account or as an agent," and he desired to ask whether he was the land commissioner referred to.

Mr. Whittemore repiled that he simply desired to be fair and just in the matter of these very serious charges, and he was therefore free to say that that remark had no reference to Mr. Leslie. He did not, however, propose to back down from the report, and he repeated that the charge was true as applied to a contain remover of the land commission, as he contains to member of the land commission, as he

Governor's last message and the report of the high joint committee is expected; but it will

ad that the charge was true as applied to a

ed that the charge was true as applied to a certain member of the land commission, as he would prove at a future time.

Mr. Leslie. All right. I am only trying to defend myself, end if I do that, that is as much as I can expect to do. Now, on page 14 of your report you say, "This offspring of an ordinance of the constitutional convention, assed to furnish a certain individual with visible occupation, and a more visible manipulation of the public funds, &c." I want to know if I am the individual, without visible

know if I am the individual, without visible occupation, that was to be taken care of?

Mr. Whittemore. Well, no. I believe you had, at that time, some visible occupation—dealing out corn to freedmen in Barnwell County. The gentleman there referred to is Colonel Partee, who was, I believe, the author and parent of this stupendous swindle.

Mr. Leelie. All right, again. My name isn't Partee. Now, won't you please tell me whether you have any evidence that I, as land commissioner, committed any fraud upon the State?

Mr. Whittemore rep'ied that that was a broad question and would require a good deal of an answer. The gentlemrn had said he would cause the author of that report to back down from these charges so far as he was concerned, but it was apparent that there had heen frauds, misdemeanors and derelictions of the cerned, but it was apparent that there had been frauds, misdemeanors and derelictions of the grossest kind in the transactions of the land commission. It the gentleman, however, the sent to ask if they had found evidence that he had been in complicity with the sellers of lands and had enjoyed the benefits of such sales, he would reply that they had not. He did believe, however, that he had falled to do his whole duty, and had failed to come up to the requirements of the law. He had neglected to make a report as required by law, and he had neglected to keep books of record of his transactions.

Mr. Leslie. I don't care so much about the speech as I do about the answer. Do you

the speech as I do about the answer. Do you charge that by my refusal to report and my neglect to keep a set of books I am shown to be guitty of committing, or attempting, a fraud upon the State?

Mr. Whittemore, The absence of a report, and of grouper records, looks suspicious. It

and of proper records, looks suspicious. It looks like an artifice, by which facts have been concealed and the people injured.
This concluded the cross-examination, and Leslie remarked that he believed almost every one who had come to hear it had been disapointed. After all the fuss and parade and bugie blasts, all they had against him was the fact that he didn't report and he didn't keep He then went into an apparently frank and honest explanation of his course as frank and honest explanation of his course as land commissioner, saying that he had, in every case, made the senators his agents in all surveys and purchases of lands in their respective counties. If any one had been to blame it must have been the senators. If any-blady had made money out of these purchases all lands he would not say that the senators had made it, but he had not, and he declared that he had that morning proved his innocence out of the mouth of his own accuser.

enough to come along and give him fifty thousand dollars to resign he had a right to take it. He had never been land commissioner, except in name. The advisory board had had the power to overrule him and had done it. He had never had in his possession one dollar of the bonds of the land commission, although he had had the right to have them. When chetical Course in the Senate—Leslie
vs. Whittemore—Miscellaneous Proceedings.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 12.

The campaign of the Reformers in the Assembly against the Ring appears to have been interrupted for the time by a successful diversion that has been made by Leslie. I am assured, however, that the leaders in the Resormers in the leaders in the Resormers are actively perfecting their form movement are actively perfecting their cation for the purchase of certain land in that county, the senator from Richland (Nash) in his county, Swalls in Williamsburg County, &c. If anything had been made, those senators would tell the Senate that they had made it, and not he; but he didn't believe there had been anything made. In Sumter there had been four tracts bought. He had once been asked to endorse an application for the purchase of certain land in that county, but had refused unless the whole delecation for the purchase of certain and in that county, but had refused unless the whole delegation from Sumter County signed it first. Then it came back with the names of all except Captain Gardner, (one of the members of the special joint committee,) and he still refused to endorse it until Captain Gardner had put his name to it. By that transaction the Sumter delegation had cleared seven hundred delear. The whole truth of the matter was

> Previous to this little diversion, the Senate accomplished a considerable amount of work.
>
> Mr. Nash introduced a joint resolution authorizing the employment of legal counsel for the prosecution of persons engaged in land

dollars. The whole truth of the matter was that the office was one-half political and one-half something else, and he ought not to be

held responsible for the shortcomings of the

the prosecution is swindles.

The preamble to this resolution recites that, it is distinctly charged, in the report of the joint special financial investigating committee, that "great swindles have been perpetrated" in connection with the land commission; "that corrupt means have been used, and alternate formed: that the money of the State, liances formed; that the money of the State, and the bonds issued, have not been disposed of as directed;" that lands have been purchased, in the name of the State, at prices greatly in excess of their fair market value, and in excess of their fair market value, and others for which no valid titles have been given; and, whereas, these charges are of given; and, whereas, these charges are of a character which demand the most rigid and thorough investigation, for the protection of the interests of the State; and, whereas, is in expedient that the attorney-general of the State should be employed for the purposes hereinafter named, by reason of his connection with said land commission, in the character of a member of its advisory board; and provides that the Hon. A. G. Magrath, of the bar of Charleston, and Hon. J. D. Tradewell, of the bar of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, authorized to institute proceedings, civil or criminal, or both, as the nature of the case may demand, in the name of the State of South may demand, in the name of the State of South Carolina, against all parties implicated in the alleged frauds and malpractices, and to recover, by legal process, all sums of money which may have been unlawfully paid out of the treasury of the State for the purchase of lands; and that, for the purpose of compensating the attorneys herein authorized to be employed, for their services, and for defrayemployed, for their services, and for defray-ing the expenses of the prosecution contem-plated by the preceding resolution, the sum of five thousand dollars, if so much be necesof five thousand dollars, it so much be neces-sary, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the said attorneys shall be further entitled to re-ceive a commission of five per cent. upon all moneys that may be recovered by them for the use of the State.

Mr. Maxwell introduced a bill to regulate

Mr. Maxwell introduced a bill to regulate the granting of licenses to retail spirituous liquors, prohibiting their issue to any person or persons except the keepers of taverns duly licensed by law. Also, a bill to regulate the pay of members of the General Assembly, which provides that after the next general election each member shall receive an annual selection of \$500 which sum shall constitute the salary of \$500, which sum shall constitute the entire compensation of members of the Gene-ral Assembly for all services performed as

In the House, this morning, in addition to the calendar business already reported by telegraph, the following resolutions, bills, &c.,

were introduced:
By Mr. Cain, resolution, that on and after to-day the rule requiring one day to be given be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.
By Mr. Humbert, resolution, that the speaker of the House be, and he is hereby, requested, within three days from the passage of this resolution, to reorganize the various standing committees of the House, and to announce such reorganization to the House.

Mr. Harley introduced a resolution to authorize the employment of counsel to prose-

therize the employment of courses to prose-cute the land swindles, similar to the one above mentioned as being introduced in the Senate. This provoked a lively little squab-ble, and was finally sent to the committee on public lands, with instructions to report on Tuesday next. Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to reduce

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of county treasurers and county auditors and give the election of said officers to the people, which provides that from and after the passage of the act the annual salaries of county treasurers shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, except in Charleston County, where it shall not exceed two thousand dollars; and the salaries of county auditors of counties outside of Charleston shall not exceed five hundred dollars and in Charleston one thousand dollars per annum. It also ton one thousand dollars per annum. It also provides that these officers shall be elected provides that these officers shall be elected hereafter at the general election for members of the General Assembly, shall hold their offices for two years from the date of qualification, and shall be ineligible for election after serving four years until at least one full term shall have intervened, and empowers the Governor to fill vacancies by appointments to continue in force until the next election.

THE WORK OF SATURDAY.

The Judicial Elections-A Batch

New Bills-Charters for Sale. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13. The Senate this morning falled to get a quorum together, and business transacted in the House was of no great importance. The Judiciary committee of the latter body reported favorably upon the bill to "approve, adopt and make of force the general statutes of the State of South Carolina, prepared under the direction and by the authority of the General Assembly," and the House adopted the concurrent resolution ordering the joint election for one associate judge of the Supreme Court and for circuit judges on Thursday, the 18th instant. This leaves but a short time for the very active canvassing now going on by the various candidates and their friends to continue. and gives a pleasant prospect of the speedy termination of their terrible suspense.

The following notices, &c., were introduced:
By Davis, notice of a bill to incorporate the

Provident Land and Real Estate Company of By Ford, bill to incorporate the Planters' Mining and Manufacturing Company of Charleston. This would appear to be another of those liberal franchises that are obtained

of those liberal franchises that are contained from the Legislature every winier, and then held for sale until some company of actual business men is made up to purchase them. The bill names as incorporators Peter Keith, Robert Gitter, W. A. Grant, E. Mickey, James Brown and John Douglas, and empowers them raguely to carry on any kind of mining or manufacturing business that they may desire

manuacturing business that they may desire to engage in.

By Bosemon, bill to incorporate the Carolina Light Infantry of Charleston; also notice of a bill to provide for the election of justices of the peace and constables in the various counties of the State.

By Tarieton, a bill to regulate the issue of plantation checks by planters and others. This bill, which is said to be another emanation from the fertile brain of T. J. Mackey, provides that all planters and other persons employing laborers must pay them in United States notes or tractional currency instead of checks, and prescribes a penalty for violation of the act at one hundred dollars fine and twenty days' imprisonment.

THE MURDER OF FISK.

Charleston

PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT THE TRAGE-DY--WILL STOKES BE HANGED?

Acted in Self-defence-John Graham's Tactics-Killing no Murder in New York-The New Mayor of the Metropolis-Reminiscences of John Cochrane at the Charleston Convention-The Whirligig of Politics.

#### [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, January 10. Not the least surprising feature of the Fisk tragedy is the suddenness with which it has ceased to become a sensation. The dreadful taking off of one who had filled so large a place in the public eye promised to be something more than a nine days' wonder. But the very intensity of the public excitement must have burned it up quickly. It was only four days ago that the colonel was busy at the Erie office with his every-day affairs, surrounded by his swarm of clerks and assistants, and to-day he is lying under the sod among the mountains of Vermont and men have almost ceased to talk about him.

Enough time has already elapsed to gauge the public temper about the murder. When the news of the shooting spread like wildfire through the city on Saturday evening, the in-dignation against Slokes was universal. When men exchanged the news, both exclaimed, "The cowardly scoundrel ought to be lynched," Everybody was hoping that Fisk would not die. Some ventured to joke to the extent of wishing that "Jim," like the Prince of Wales, might ind this calamity an incentive to reform. On Sunday morning the interest in the fate of the wounded man was very great, and when he drew his last breath at 10.55 o'clock A. M., it seemed as if the community knew of it instinctively. I heard of it thirty minutes afterwards, though I was four miles away in Brooklyn, and separated by a

river.

miles away in Brooklyh, and separated by a river.

The murdered man is in his grave, the murderer has been presented to the grand jury by the coroner's inquisition, and the public excitement has died away. People have come to judge of the affair with some calmness. In the first place, the death of James Fisk, even in the shocking manner in which he met it, is not regarded as a public calamity. The example and influence of the man was bad. He was doing more to corrupt our youth than any score of other men. The boys saw a bold adventurer rising to wealth and power by uncrupulous means and the law seemed powerless to touch him. Such a gilded career appeared to be open to any one who had the pluck to tread in Fisk's footsteps. It was well, perhaps, to have the world reminded again that the "wages of shi is death," and the more startlingly the warning could come the more effective it would be. is death," and the more startlingly the warning could come the more effective it would be. On the other hand it is not easy to forget, even in condemning the manner of the man's life, his better qualities. He was a good-humored, generous fellow, kind to the humblest of his employees, and constantly doing chari-table deeds by stealth as well as ostentatious

table deeds by steath as well as observationally. It is said his heart never harbored malice towards any one. It is not hard to believe this of him. His efforts to make the travelthis of him. His efforts to make the traveller's lot more comfortable were praiseworthy. The Erie Railway care, and the Boston and Fall River and Long Branch steamers, are models of luxury and convenience. He had other projects for the public good in his brain, and had he outlived the years of folly he might have been regarded in time in the light of a benefactor. Charity, therefore, is not out of place in dealing with poor Jim. One of the newspaper writers put the case well when he said, "When God comes to Judge James Fisk that Chicago relief train will be taken into account."

account."

So muck for the dead. How about the slayer? Well, I have yet to find the first individual who believes that Stokes will be hanged. That he ought to be hanged, and speedily too. is granted, but that either through the well-known tenderness of a New York jury or the law's delays he will eventually escape punishment, is claimed with equal confidence. There were a hundred and fifty marders in this city last year and not one execution. The public indignation was hot against Foster, the street-car murderer, and it was thought that justice, for once, would be done. Foster was found gully and sentenced to death, but he still resides at the Tombs, and has no more extwo years. pectation of swinging than the reader of this has. McFarland may be seen any day in Broadway, although Mr. Graham proved that he was a raving lunatic when he murdered Richardson. It has come to pass that no murderer can be punished here, if he has money enough to fight the prosecution. The last hanging at the Tombs was of Jack Reynolds, a poor vegabond outcast, without a friend or a cent in the world.

poor vsgabond outcast, without a friend or a cent in the world.

Mr. Stokes has some money. The miserable creature who has caused this tragedy has more, and, probably, like women of her class, she is willing to spend it freely on her favorite. John Graham, the leading criminal lawyer of New York, has been retained for the defence. John McKeon, who is also a lawyer of great ability, is one of the murderer's counsel. At the coroner's inglest, the tactics of the defence were foreshadowed. Graham began to buily and browbeat the court, the witnesses and opposing counsel, just as he did in the McFarland trial. He interjected many remarks into the proceedings, not because he expected to change the verdict of the jury, but because he saw reporters present taking down every word he uttered, and might use this method of influencing the community through the newspapers.

down every word he uttered, and might use this method of influencing the community through the newspapers.

It is evident that Messrs. Graham and McKeon will attempt to prove on the trial that Stokes was in fear of being assassinated by Fisk's hired bravos; that he went abroad in mortal dread, and carried a pistol to defend himself; that, on the stairs of the Grand Central Hotel, the foemen met; that Fisk drew his weapon to fire, and that Stokes saved himself by firing first. They will hold that Fisk's weapon was removed by his friends as soon as his body was carried into the room in which he died. The trial will probably not take place for two or three months. Stokes is apparently unconcerned. He is a man of iron nerve, and, if he has emotions of anxiety or mortification, he does not show them. He is a good-looking young man; dresses in the height of fishnon, and has the manner of a weil-bred gentleman. At the coroner's inquest, he chaited gaily with his counsel, and nodded familiarly to several acquaintances. He evidently does not expect to be hanged. He evidently does not expect to be hanged. He will be a little disappointed perhaps if he

ne will be a name disappointed perhaps it he is not builting or bearing stocks again in Wall street by the first of March.

How the Ring has melted away since election day! Tweed and Connolly are out of office, and awaiting trial under heavy bonds. office, and awaiting trial inder neary bonds. Garvey and Ingersoil are ingitives, and Fisk is dead. Yesterday the last link was broken. Mayor Hall retired, leaving the reins of government in the hands of the president of the board of aldermen. Our new mayor is John Cochrane. Visitors to the Institute Hall in 1860, when the Democratic National Approximation was in session will re-National Convention was in session, will re-member a tall, handsome, red-bearded man, who acted as one of the spokesmen for the regular Tammany delegation from New York. Fernando Wood was in Charleston with his contesting Mozart delegation, and Cochrane was selected to argue the Tammany cause before the committee on credenials, which, I think, held its meetings in Market Hall. Cochrane's eloquence was successful, and Tammany was pronounced to be "regular."

In those days, our red-whiskered friend was In those days, our red-whiskered friend was one of the Tammany Ring. He was also a Northern man, with strong Southern sympathies. After Sumter was fired upon, there was a great meeling in Richmond, Virginia, to protest against coercion. Among the speakers who happened to be in the city accidentally was John Cochrane. He made a thrilling speech against coercion, and offered his body in defence of the principle of State sovereignty. From Richmond he proceeded to New York, and forthwith raised a regiment to nut down the South. He guined no laurels bedy had made money out of these purchases

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Women Suffragists Before the Judiciary Committee-A Turbulent Scene-The Speeches and the Result.

WASHINGTON, January 12.

An appointment having been made by the judiciary committee of the Senate to hear the managers of the Woman's Suffrage Convention at 11 o'clock this morning in the room of the judiciary committee, in the capitol, large crowd, mostly composed of women, congregated in the halls of that building long before the hour of meeting. So dense was the throng, that it was impossible to have ingress to, or egress from, the com-mittee-room, and the people became so unmittee-room, and the people became so un-manageable that the sergeant at-arms of the Senate, with his usual force of assistants, was unable to control them, and had to call to his aid the capitol police force, and these com-bined falled to restore order or to clear the halls until the door was thrown open, when the crowd rushed in and immediately filled the room. This left yet a large number of persons outside, crushing and banging each other, and clamorous to gain admittance. Senators Trumclamorous to gain admittance. Senators Trumbull, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Conkling and Poole were seated about one end of the table in the centre of the room, whilst around the other end were seated Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Hooker, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Woodbull, Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Gordon, and immediately behind these some of the less noted of the Women's Bights advocates.

When order was restored, Senator Trumbull informed the ladies that the committee was now ready to hear them, and would give them audlence for one hour and one quarter, that

udience for one hour and one quarter, that being the time named by the managers as suf-

ficient for their purpose.

Mrs. Hooker then took the floor, and proceeded to read from manuscript her argument.
In this there were no novel points made. It In this there were no novel points made. It was mainly devoted to the legal questions involved, and particularly to a discussion of the scope and effect of the original constitution, and especially to the fourteenth amendment, Mrs. Hooker holding that the right of woman's suffrage was deducable from the language of the original constitution, but if there were any doubts on that point, then clearly the right was conferred in the fourteenth amendment; that the whole thing turned upon the meaning of the word "citizen," and what constituted a citizen, and she maintained that the word meant woman as well as many that the word meant woman as well as man-and women were citizens as well as men. Her

and women were citizens as well as men. Her peroration was eloquent to a degree, and when she closed there was warm applause from the audience.

Mrs. Stanton followed in a well-prepared speech, covering, in generality, all the arguments, legal, social and political, that have been promulgated by her and her co-laborers up to the present time in favor of woman suffrage. Her speech was interspersed with humorous passages and points, which not only caused outbur ts of laughter from the audience, but provoked the same from the members of the committee.

Miss Anthony closed on the part of the managers in a brief, impassioned speech, delivered

agers in a brief, impassioned speech, delivered extemporaneously. All these arguments were thorough, and with the exception of handling the objections of the opponents of woman suffrage, that woman would be degraded by securiting the right to rate through control. acquiring the right to vote through contact with pothouse politicians, &c., covered every thing that has heretofore been presented of

thing that has heretolore been proceed this subject.

This occasion may be regarded as a triumph for the woman suffragists. Until to-day they have received a rejuctant hearing in any form, by petition or otherwise; now they are heard by a principal committee in Congress with profound interest, and with admissions from members of the committee that their form members of the committee that their processes in a legal aspect, if not absolutely arguments, in a legal aspect, if not absolutely conclusive, are at least worthy of serious consideration, and the women were promised such consideration by the committee at an early day. The managers presented a bound volume containing their declaration of principles signed by thirly thousand women, which was supplemented by another unbound peti-tion, handed in by Mrs. Lockwood, on which were inscribed over fifteen thousand names.

DEATH OF BISHOP M'GILL.

RICHMOND, January 14. The Bight Rev. Bishop McGill, for the past twenty-five years bishop of the Roman Catho-lic diocese of Virginia, died to-day, aged sixty-

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, January 13. The tenants of the Prince of Wales, at San dringham, in a body congratulated him.
PARIS, January 13.

The tariff bill imposes, per hundred kilo-grammes, eighty francs on wool; four on cot-ton, and four and a haif to seven on rosin. Cremor, who was charged with shooting a Prussian spy at Dijon, has been acquitted.
The committee on military reorganization adopted a rule that soldiers whose term has expired, but who are unable to read and write, vill be retained till able to do so.

GEORGIA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Extracts from his Inaugural Address

The Hon. James Milton Smith, the new Governor of Georgia, was inaugurated on Friday last. The following extracts from his address on the occasion will be read with interest: on the occasion will be read with interest:

It is of the last importance that the Chief Magistra's should himself have clean hands. He may appoint none but upright and faithful men to office, and yet, it he be not also upright and faithful, these good acts will count for but little. He must not only call around him honest men, but must himself be honest in the widest and deepest sense of that word. Neither the glitter of wealth the seductions of namels. the glitter of wealth, the seductions of popular favor, nor the whispers of ambition should be permitted to allure him from the path of duty.

let it be ever so thorny and rugged.

It may here be proclaimed that the people of Georgia have no thought of repudiating any part of the indebtedness of the State. On the part of the indebtedness of the Siate. On the contrary, it is their purpose to ascertain the legal obligations of the public, and to make provision for their payment, principal and interest. It is their purpose to respect vested rights, to obey the laws, and to suppress crime in their midst; to require a faithful discharge of public duty on the part of officials; to protect and elevate the public faith and credit; to maintain order; to treat all classes with justice and impartiality, and to welcome and treat maintain order; to treat all classes with jus-tice and impartiality, and to welcome and treat with hospitality all men, from whatever quar-ter, who come among them with the intention of performing the duties of good citizens. We desire to live in peace, to restore our waste places, and to bring back the government of our State to the ancient landmarks of the

#### THINGS IN AIKEN.

We get the following items from the Aiken Journal:

There are no less than five candidates lready announced for Sheriff of Barnwell

County.

The gas lately introduced into the Alken hotel gives a most brilliant and beautiful light.

The citizens of Aiken are delighted that the schedule of the Aiken accommodation train hear hear changed.

schedule of the Alken accommodator than has been changed.

Things are beginning to look nice on Ballroad avenue, Alken, and the new council are in earnest in their endeavors to improve the appearance of the town.

We noticed on the streets of Alken, on Monday lost the server countenance of Harry we noticed on the streets of Alken, on Mon-day last, the serene countenance of Harry Watkins, the popular Irish comedian, who was here looking after his Derby Farm prop-erty. We learn that he proposes locating here pages popular

here permanently. There was a larger number of people in Alken on Saturday last than we ever remember to have seen before. They came to pay their compilments and taxes to the ubiquitous taxes to the ubiquitous taxes to the ubiquitous taxes. and gentlemanly Judge Teague, county treasurer, and most nobly came they up to the

We are authorized to state that the deeds or the property drawn in the Derby land lot-tery have all been made out, and will be ready for delivery to the lucky parties in a day or two. Harry Watkins is to have possession of the Derby manufactor in the let of the two. Harry Watkins is to have portative. Harry watkins is to have been the Derby mansion on the 1st of May.

TOURNAMENTS are said to be at present ta-king place in almost all parts or North Caro-

A SHABBY SLANDER NAILED.

What Messrs. Stanberry and Johnson say of their Reception and Treatment, Social and Otherwise, in South Caro

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the substance of an interview its reporter had with Hon. Henry Stanberry, concerning certain damaging statements contained in the newspapers, in regard to his experience during and enables us to offer our several editions the Ku-Klux trials in South Carolina, and especially with reference to the alleged discourtesy shown him and his associate counsel. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, by leading citizens of Columbia, and the report that they had retired in disgust from the defence of these

cases.

Mr. Stanberry, who had heard of these statements, but had not read them, on being shown them, at once pronounced them wholly without foundation. He said Mr. Johnson and he received in Columbia a warm welcome from the citizens, who repeatedly expressed their grateful sense of and appreciation of their professional services in these cases. A wish was expressed by the citizens that they would accept a public entertainment, but this was discouraged by Mr. Johnson and he, who found themselves too fully occupied with their professional duties, and besides, under the circumstances, they deemed it inexpedient. Mr. Stanberry showed the reporter a letter from General Hampton, dated Columbia, December 23, written on the evening of the ex-attorney-general's departure, in which General Hampton says: "Allow me, as chairman of the committee inviting me, as chairman of the committee inviting you here, to express the sense of the obligaion felt by our people to you for the zeal you have shown, and the great ability you have manifested in the "great qestion now at stake." Mr. Stanberry said their reception socially was all that could be desired, though they society by the engrossing nature of their du-ties. Mr. Stanberry said their purpose in visiting Columbia was to argue legal questions that grew out of the Ku-Klux prosecution, touching the jurisdiction of the couris of the United States over the offence and the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, called the enforcement acts of 1871, with a view of bringing these questions before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that they had succeeded upon a division of opinion between the great and district judges in having two important questions certified to the Supreme Court of the United States. These questions Messrs. Johnson and Stanberry expected to argue in a few weeks. Upon pressing request of local council they did not assist in the trial by jury of one case, and whatever disgust they experienced while at Columbia was in the utter hopelessness of defending, against a charge touching the jurisdiction of the courts of the rienced while at Columbia was in the utter hopelessness of defending, against a charge which, in their judgment, was not made out, before such a jury as sat in the case. He said that persons to serve as jurors in the United States Court in South Carolina are selected by the collectors of United States internal revenue, and that the jury which sat in the case above referred to was composed of ten newscend two whites In view of this and active reterred to was composed of ten ne-groes and two whites. In view of this and kindred facts Mr. Stanbery said that some idea might be formed as to the manner the collectors had discharged their duty.

#### ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

More Arrests.

The Yorkville Enquirer says: "Since our report of last week, Wm. Bamsey, Columbus Ramsey, Samuel Randolph and E. Ross Sepaugh have been arrested and imprisoned by the military authorities. Leander Spencer bas een sent to Columbia; and the following have been discharged from the prison here: J. T. Wilkerson, W. S. Wilkerson and J. H. Bloodworth, leaving seventeen yet in prison. Th worth, rearrier and his gang, arrested some weeks ago by the military, were turned over to the civil authorities on Tuesday last."

weeks ago by the military, were turned over to the civil authorities on Tuesday last."

Things in Greenville.

The mountaineer says: "We regret to learn that Dr. A. D. Hoke, of this city, was badly hurt last week by being kicked by a horse. He is now recovering from the painful effects of the injury.

"On Thursday last a difficulty occurred between Mr. Hellum Hunt and Mr. Martin Ponder, the cause and particulars of which we do not know. The result was that Mr. Ponder was stabbed in the right breast, between the third and fourth ribs, the wound penetrating state the mark the word has a compared with these for the coccur it is rarely articulate.

NEW YORK, January 14.

The receiplis at all of the ports were 94,555 who can say that their axcesses in the ports week, 126,929 the previous week, and 130,013 three weeks since. The total receipts since September have been 1,571,498 bales, against 1,900,552 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing a decrease since September is this year of a decrease since September is the corresponding the melancholy exhibition appears. The otal exports for the expired portion of its actually sodden and quite destituing the total exports for the same time last year.

The total exports for the expired portion of the volce occur it is rarely articulate. third and fourth ribs, the wou

earn that Mr. Ponder is regarded as getting A Conservative Victory in Chester. The election for intendant and wardens The election for intendant and wardens passed off without any undue excitement on Monday last. The ticket nominated last week, consisting of Msjor G. W. Meiton for intend ant, and W. T. Robinson, W. T. D. Cousar, John L. Angurs and W. D. Simpson for wardens, was elected by one hundred and thirty-four majority over the carpet bag and colored ticket. Msjor Meiton received two hundred and three votes, Yocum 69. The Reporter says: "We have great reason to congratulate ourselves that our municipal government for another year is in the hands of honest and capable men. More especially do we regard it as a subject of congratulation, and as a happy augury for the future when we remember that the large majority by which the result was achieved is due in great part to the col-

augury for the future when we remember that the large majority by which the result was achieved is due, in great part, to the colored men, who have learned to estimate the Canadian at his true worth, and who came forward and openly voted the ticket of law, order and decency.

### THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14.

The area of highest barometer will probably, on Monday, extend from Louisiana to Georgia, with clear weather in the Southern and Gulf States. The cold northwest winds in the Middle and Eastern States will abate distribute the picht followed by clear and warm. during the night, followed by clear and warm-er weather on Monday, and southwest winds, with cloudy weather Monday night. An area of low barometer will extend south and eastof low barometer win extent contraint east-ward to Indiana and the lower lakes, with a rising temperature. Cloudy weather on Mon-day afternoon. Warm southerly winds, with rain or snow, will prevail north of Michigan and Iowa. Dangerous winds are not anticipa-ted for the Atlantic and Gulf coast. Yesterday's Weather Reports of the

Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time. HI TI B I S

Place of Observation.	neter	hermometer	Wind	orce of Wind	Weather
Augusta, Ga	30.21	46		resh.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.17	28		Fresh.	Fair.
Bustoh	30.0	18	NW	resh.	Clear.
Charleston	30.08		\W	Gentle.	Fair.
Onicago	30.37		SW	Gentle.	Clear.
Oincinnati	30.31	31		Gentle.	Clear.
Gaiveston	10.31	56	E	Brisk.	Fair.
Key West, Fig	30.06	68	NW	Genile.	Clear.
	30.36		NW	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	29.62		N	Storm.	Fair.
Mt. Washington.	31.28	52	NW	Fresh.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.09	00	NW	Fresh.	Clear.
New York	30 10	31	N	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Norfolk Philadelphia	30.14	21	N	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me	30.01	16	NW	Fre-h.	Clear.
Savannah	30,13	46	NW	Brisk.	Clear.
sr. Louis	30.39		·E	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington	30.15		N	Brisk.	Fair.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.11	42	N	Fresb.	Fair.

NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

A Good PROJECT .- We learn that it is pro posed to raise, more especially in Charlesion, \$25 000, in order to set on loot a line of steamers from Charleston to Bremen and kindred points. This, we are told, will result in the possible advantage to us of four dollars more on each bale of cotton in the market. That spirited, enterprising and earnest citizen of German sympathies, Mr. John C. Seegers, whose habit it is to act as well as to speak, authorizes us to say that he will subscribe and pay \$500 towards the scheme. Let us have the Bremen line.—Columbia Phæniz.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS--1879. The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in

the South.

MAKE UP YOUR CLUBS!

The extraordinary favor which THE CHARLESTON NEWS has received from the people of South Carolina and the adjoining States prompts us to renewed efforts to keep it up to the highest standard of modern journalism;

BATES TO CLUBS FOR 1872. . THE DAILY NEWS.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

THE WEEKLY NEWS.

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addressed to each subscriber.

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addressed to one person, at one post-

office.

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addressed to one person, at one post-

And larger clubs at the last named rates. THE WEEKLY NEWS will contain all the important editorials of the DAILY; a careful and complete summary of the foreign and domestic news; latest news by telegraph from all parts of the world; full and reliable stock, financial, and general market reports; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures, when in session; proceedings of scientific, agricultural, religious and literary societies; all important legal decisions of State and Federal courts; reviews of the most interesting and important new books; and, indeed, everything of interest to the family circle, the merchant, farmer, professional man, mechanic and laborer.

STATE AND GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. columns show that THE CHARLESTON NEWS has a large and able corps of regular correspondents from all parts of the State, and from the chief centres of news of the world. During the year 1872 we shall employ a still larger number of the best news writers. MARKET REPORTS. -All our editions will con-

tain full market reports from all the chief centres of trade. The money must accompany every order. Remittances may be made at our risk in

drafts, postal money orders or registered letters. Specimen copies of any of our editions sent on application.

Postmasters, and others, who get up clubs of ten or more, will be entitled to a free copy for twelve months. Address

RIORDAN, DAWSON & Co., Charleston, S. C. THE COTTON MOVEMENT FOR THE

WEEK.

into the thorax. Although this wound is a dangerous one, there is no immediate apprehension of fatal results, and we are glad to is as follows: Jan. 14, 1872. Jan. 14, 1871. At all ports..... 549,615 113,468 550,000 

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The following gen-tlemen were elected on Monday last intendant and wardens of the Town of Laurens for the tlemen were elected on Monday last intendant and wardens of the Town of Laurens for the ensuing year: Intendant—T. B. Crews. Wardens—J. A. Elchelberger, Wm. H. Garrett, W. F. Beard, B. L. Potter.

The municipal election held in Cheraw on Monday last resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Intendant—J. T. Hays. Wardens—T. L. Liles, J. H. Villeneuve, T. L. Weston, J. H. Gooch.

Weston, J. H. Gooch.

28 CLEAR AND HARMLESS AS WA-TER-NATTANS'S CRYSTAL DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR -- A perfectly clear preparation in one pottle, as easily applied as water, for restoring to gray hair its natural color and youth'ul appearance, to eradicate and prevent dandruff, to promote the growth of the hair and stop its falling out. It is entirely harmless, and perfectly free from any poisonous substance, and will therefor take the place of all the dirty and unpleasant preparations now in use. Numerous testimonia's have been sent us from many of our most prominent citizens, some of which are subjoined. In everything in which the articles now in use are bjectionable, CRYSTAL DISCOVERY is perfect. It is warranted to contain neither Sugar of Lead, Sulphur or Nitrate of Silver, it does not soil the clothes or scalp, is agreeably perfumed, and makes one of the b.st dressings for the Hair in use. It restores the color of the Hair "more perfect and uniformly than any other preparation," and always does so in from three to ten days, virtually feeding the roots of the Hair with all the nourishing qualities necessary to its growth and healthy condition; it restores the decayed and induces a new growth of the Hair more positively than anything else. The application of this won terful discovery also produces a pleasan and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the Hair a pleasing and elegant appearance.

We call especial attention to the fact that a limited number of trial bottles will be given way gratuitously to those wishing to try it. You will notice that in pursuing this course our aim is to convince by the actual merits of the article. ARTHUR NATTANS,

Inventor and Proprietor, Washington, D. C. For sale by the Agent, DR. H. BAER,
No. 131 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C. nov18-stuthly

Millinery, Dressmaking, &c. MRS. M. J. ZERNOW,

No. 304 KING STREET. Would respectfully inform the ladies that she OPEN THIS DAY

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY GOOPS.

DRESSMAKING in all its branches attended to as usual. Having obtained the Agency of Mdme. DEMUREST'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, now prepared to furnish a general

ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS. Country orders will receive prompt attention. Belmbold's Buchu.

MANHOOD.

## YOUNG & RISING GENERATION

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack lustre eye, and emaciated form, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observ er that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfected to give sest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwardly upon themselves.

If the patient be a female the approach of th menses is looked for with anniety as the first power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the check with the bloom of health. Alas I increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on. The energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for

## HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES

OR EARLY INDISCRETION, 2011

attended with the following symptoms: INDIS-POSITION TO EXERTION, LOSS OF POWER, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIFFICULTY OF BREATH-ING, General Weakness; Horror of Disease, Weak, Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness; Dimness of Vision, Langor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Finshing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenances and Eruptions on the Pace, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots nying before the Eyes, with temporary Sufficient and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society.

Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation; but a hurrled transition from one question to another.

THESE SYMPTOMS, IF ALLOWED TO GO ON -WHICH THIS MEDICINE INVARFABLY RE-MOVES-SOON FOLLOW LOSS OF POWER, FATUITY AND EPILEPTIC FITS, IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

During the Superintendence of Dr. WILSON at the BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM, this and result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age. Who can say that their excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, IN-SANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute; neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of

"With woful measures wan despair Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

While we regret the existence of the above discases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences.

## HELMBOLD'S

# IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Oures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all injurious properties, superseding Copalba and all other nauseous Compounds.

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## FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testi-mony of all who have used or prescribed it. Beware of counterfelts and those cheap decootions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingre-

dients, and offered for sale at "less price" and

larger bottles," &c. They are unreliable and

requently injurious. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no

PRICE \$1 25 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$6 50.

Other.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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